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DOBSON & WINCHESTER,
Dentists, office over Peck's store, Main Street.
JOHN C. TAYLOR,
Druggist, No. 2, Webb Block, Main Street.
TORONTO MILLS—STATE MILLS;
A. C. THOMAS, Proprietor, Main Street.
HOMER AMES,
Sash and Blind Factory, Mill Street.
L. H. CONKLIN,
Banker and Notary Public, Main Street.
RAILROAD MILLS,
L. ROBBINS, Proprietor, Mill Street.
D. A. L. WEST,
Medical Electrician, Office and dwelling Church Street.
HOMER BALLARD,
Undertaker, and dealer in Furniture, &c., Main Street.
J. D. HARTSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office over Stone, Robinson & Co.'s Store, Main St.
STONE, ROBINSON & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Gentleman's Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, Main Street.
BOOK STORE.—L. L. VIRGIL,
Dealer in Books, Periodicals, Music, Wall Paper, Pictures, &c., Phoenix Block, Main St.
G. G. FRENCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office over Stone, Robinson and Co., Main St.
A. F. KELLOGG,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Over Stone, Raisins, &c., &c.
GEO. W. BRADNER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office over Tuller's Hardware Store, Main St.
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E. RULISON,
Merchant Tailor, and dealer in Dry Goods, Furs, &c., Phoenix Block, Main Street.
E. H. WADSWORTH,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Earthenware, Boots and Shoes, Empire Block, Main St.
H. C. PECK,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., Webb Block, Main St.
BECKER BROTHERS,
Tailors, and dealers in Dry Goods, Furs, &c., Becker Block, Main Street.
H. C. BEALS,
Photographer, Special attention paid to Copying, Jefferson Street.
SKINNER & WRIGHT,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Main Street.
B. S. STONE & CO.,
Dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Tin Ware, &c., Main Street.
E. L. HUNTINGTON,
Drug Store, Watches, Clocks and Silver Ware, Main Street.
A. PENFIELD & SON,
Carriage Manufacturer, Corner of Main and Water Street.
BARD & ALFRED,
Fire and Life Insurance Agents, one door east of Empire Block, Main Street.
L. MILLER,
Carriage and Sleigh Manufacturer, Near Academy, Main Street.
BALL & MOND,
Tailors, Clothiers and Hatters, Empire Block, Main Street.
GOIT & RICHARDSON,
Grocers, and and dealers in Crockery, etc., Main Street.
W. BARKER,
Meat Market, under Goit and Richardson's, Main Street.
L. G. BALLARD,
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, etc., corner of Main and Church Streets.
GEO. W. PRUYNE,
Manufacturer of Harness, Trunks, Blankets, etc., Pruyne Block, Main Street.
C. E. HEATON, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon, Office over Thomas' new Store. Special office day, Saturday afternoon of each week. Residence—Pulaski St.
DR. GEO. P. JOHNSON,
Physician and Surgeon, Office on Main Street, over S. A. Tuller's Hardware Store, where he now may be found, both day and night, when not on professional business.

HOOSE & COBB,
Dealers in Groceries and Crockery, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c. Agents for Singer's Sewing Machine, Becker Block, Main Street.

J. A. RICKARD,
Hardware, Stoves, Manufacture of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Corner of Main and Jefferson Street.

S. L. ALEXANDER,
Boot and Shoe Store. Custom work done to order, and all work warranted. Pruyne Block, Main Street.

CYRUS SNOW,
Manufacturer of Carriages, Wagons, Platform Spring Wagons, Cutters and Sleighs. Repairing of all kinds done on most reasonable terms. Opposite Foundry, Main St.

J. N. F. HALL,
Barber and Hair Dresser. Particular attention paid to Shampooing, and the cutting of ladies and children's hair. Office at his house, on Main St., near opposite Empire Hotel.

CARDS, HANDBILLS, BILLHEADS, CIRCULAIRES,

And all kinds of Job Printing at the Mexico Independent office, Pruyne Block, Main St.

PARISH DIRECTORY.

G. L. SCHUYLER,
Photographer, Rooms in Potter's Block, Main St.

EDWIN BAKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Potter Block, Main St.

G. W. LUDINGTON & CO.,
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, and Shoes, Hardware, Drugs, Medicines, etc., etc.

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Dealers in Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, School Books, etc.

E. G. LYNNCH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Potter Block, Main St.

L. D. PICKENS,
General Blacksmith, and Manufacturer of Lums or Wagons.

CERESCO MILLS,
Flour and Feed.

ROBERTSON & SLAWSON, PRO.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—The un-

designed offers for sale an Improved American Sewing Machine, as good as new. It cost \$65, but will be sold for \$45.

Mrs. CLARISSA WHITNEY.

Mexico, July 30, 1873.

VOLUME XII.

Groceries!
Goit & Richardson,
W. H. RICHARDSON.
E. D. GOIT.

The Attention
of the
Farmers and Citizens
of Mexico and surrounding country
is respectfully invited to the following
REASONS WHY
they should patronize the

Toronto Mills :

1st. Our facilities for doing CUS-
TOM WORK, expeditiously, and in
a manner warranted to give satisfaction,
are not surpassed by any Mills in
the County:

2nd. Skillfull and experienced Mil-
lers, only are employed, and
customers will always find
them good natured
and ready to at-
tend to
orders.

3rd. You can
always have your
work done, promptly,
the same day you bring it,
thereby avoiding the inconveni-
ence of having to come a second time

Having

7 Run of Stone, and sufficient power to
crowd them,

We are never CLOGGED, and no
NO CUSTOM WORK has to
be left over NIGHT.

4th. By having separate runs of
stone for different kinds of grain,
we are enabled to give better satis-
faction than any Mill can, which
runs Wheat and Feed through the
same hopper.

5th. We have in operation two
first-class Corn Shellers, whereby you
can have your corn shelled quickly
and perfectly without extra charge.

6th. You can always get the
highest market price for all kinds of
grain at the Toronto Mills.

7th. You can buy Flour, Feed,
Shorts, Shipping, Screenings, and in
fact, anything pertaining to our busi-
ness, in large or small quantities, at
or below Oswego prices.

8th. All our work is WARRANTED.

Shades, both Paper and Oil, and
Shade Fixtures

Of different kinds and Picture Cord and Tassels.
Also floor oil cloths from 8 to 2 yards wide.
Good patterns. Please call and examine our
stock before purchasing elsewhere.

STONE, ROBINSON & CO.

Mexico, April 17, 1873.

24



Singer.

Groceries,
Crockery,
Glass Ware,
Plated Ware,

And Cutlery

CASH PAID FOR

Butter

AND

Eggs,

BY

Hoose & Cobb,

1873. HARDWARE 1873.

Farmers, Mechanics and Builders will
find at

J. A. Rickard's

HARDWARE STORE

A good assortment of

Mechanic's Tools, Door Trimmings, Blind

Trimmings, Locks and Hinges, Bolts

and Nails, Knobs and Catches, Pocket and

Table Cutlery, Bells, Barn Door Hangings, Saws,

Spades, Shovels, Scops and Forks,

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

Pumps and Lead Pipe, Stoves, Copper and Sheet

Iron Ware, Earthenware, Roofing, Pans and

Milk Cans.

All kinds of Job Work done on short notice.

Also,

Clover and Timothy Seed

Which I will sell cheap for Cash.

Remember the place, S. A. Tuller's old stand,

corner of Main and South Jefferson St., Mexi-

co, N. Y.

CERESCO MILLS.

Flour and Feed.

ROBERTSON & SLAWSON, PRO.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.—The un-

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CERESCO MILLS.

MEXICO INDEPENDENT

MEXICO, THURSDAY, OCT. 16, 1873.

News of the Week.

The Liberal Convention held at El Paso, Oct. 8, made the following nominations, with two exceptions endorsing the Democratic ticket: Secretary of State, Diedrich Willems, Jr., dem.; Comptroller, Nelson K. Hopkins, rep.; Treasurer, Thomas Raines, liberal; Attorney General, Daniel Pratt, dem.; State Engineer, Sylvanus H. Sweet, dem.; Canal Commissioner, James Jackson, dem.; Inspector of State Prison, Moss K. Platt, rep.

The State Temperance Convention at Utica decided not to vote for a man who should become a candidate for the Assembly who would not pledge himself to vote for a prohibitory law.

D. G. Downey, recently a clerk in the register's office of Brooklyn, has commenced a suit against the New York Tribune, for recover \$10,000 damages for libel.

The mail coach was robbed near Redding, California, on the 9th, \$4,000, \$2,000 belonging to Wells Fargo, and \$2,000 to passengers.

Hohenher, secretary of the State of South Carolina, colored, has been admitted to the University of South Carolina, and three of the professors have resigned in consequence.

Sir Samuel Baker, and wife have arrived in England.

A permanent organization has been effected by the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, under the name of the United States Branch of the Evangelical Alliance.

The American Minister sends home stating that many Americans (travelers, waiters and laborers) are now in destitute circumstance, and asks that means be provided for their return home.

On Saturday, M. F. Conway, an Representative in Congress, from Kansas, made a murderous assault on Senator Pomeroy of Kansas, shooting at him three times with a revolver; one of the bullets missed, one grazed the top of the Senator's head and one penetrated his clothing, inflicting a very slight wound in the right breast. Conway was immediately arrested. Mr. Pomeroy could not account for the attack. Conway said, in reply to those asking his reasons for the assault: "He has ruined myself and my family." Conway failing to provide for his family, about three years ago Mr. Pomeroy and several Senators procured for his wife a situation in the Treasury Department.

A special from Memphis says the situation there could hardly be worse. Business is almost totally suspended. The chief ravages of the disease are confined to a portion of the city inhabited chiefly by poor people. The disease has entered nearly every door of the infected district. Whole families have died, and for a whole square on some streets there have not been houses in which somebody is not sick or has fallen a victim to it. It often happens that parents abandon their sick children and children their parents.

The total number of vessels lost during the storm of August 24 and 25 was eleven hundred and twenty-two; total loss of life on sea and land, eight hundred and twenty-three, and nine hundred houses were destroyed.

The Mexican Congress has decreed the separation of Church and State.

The Republicans had overwhelming majorities in the French elections.

President Grant regards the late panic as a stampede of corporations, and thinks it will pave the way for a resumption of specie payment. He also favors prohibiting the payment of interest on deposits in banks, and would recommend the establishment of a post-office bank.

The Evangelical Alliance closed its sessions after considering the general topics of "Christianity and Social Reform," "Christian Philanthropy," and "Particular Evils and Vices." Five great mass meetings were held, at which addresses made by a large number of delegates. The Rev. Noah H. Schenck delivered the closing address.

The members of the Evangelical Alliance called on the President on Tuesday.

The President has appointed November 27 as Thanksgiving day.

The negotiations between Tammany and Apollo Hall failed to secure unity, and Tammany on Tuesday evening nominated a full judicial ticket.

Austria has demanded of the Sultan of Turkey apology for a circular memorandum recently issued by the Turkish minister for foreign affairs, criticizing the conduct of the Austrian consul at Bosnia. The reply is looked for with some anxiety.

Lieutenant Schuyler with a small detachment overhauled Delchie, chief of the Apaches, and his band, after a pursuit of one hundred miles. In the engagement which followed fourteen warriors were killed.

How He Lost the Opportunity.

A useful hint to many young men may be derived from this little story which the Springfield (Mass.) Union prints: "Not long ago a young man of this city had a most favorable opportunity to enter a business house in this state, at a large increase over his present salary, with a prospect of soon getting a place in the firm. His recommendations were first class, and the officers of the institution were decidedly pleased with his appearance. They, however, made him no proposals, nor did they state their favorable impressions. A gentleman of this city was requested to ascertain where he spent his evenings and what class of young men were his associates. It was found that he spent several nights of the week in a billiard-room on Main street, and on Sunday afternoon drove a hired sparrow into the country with three other young men. He is wondering why he didn't hear from the house concerning that coveted position."

CAUTION.—Purchasers of the Peruvian Syrup, (a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron) are cautioned against being deceived by any of the preparations of Peruvian Bark or Iron, which may be offered them. Every bottle of genuine has PERUVIAN SYRUP, (not Peruvian Bark) blown in it. Examine the bottle before purchasing.

Please ask the neighbor who borrows your Independent to subscribe for himself, or do it for him. \$1.50, cash per year.

Where is "parts unknown?" asks a correspondent of the Danbury News. To which Bailey answers very truthfully, "Where they don't advertise."

MARRIED:
At the house of the bride's parents, October 6th, 1873, Rev. J. S. George, Mr. George Mason to Miss Aurel A. Drake, all of New Haven, N. Y.

At the American Hotel, in Aspinwall, Pa., September 29, by the Rev. Horatio Graves, Mr. Hiriam Walker, of Mexico, N. Y., to Miss D. Juliet Doty, of Salisbury, Vermont.

In Closse, Oct. 5, 1873, by M. D. Richardson, Esq., John Kirch, of Hastings, to Miss Lora J. Minckler, of West Monroe.

In this place, on the 6th inst., by A. F. Kellogg, Esq., Joseph Morgan to Fanny Root, both of New Haven.

DIED:

In this village, on the morning of Oct. 10, 1873, of cholera infantum, Charles G., only child of Gilbert and Lottie H. Larick, aged five weeks and four days.

Death, by his touch, has caused sad hearts.

Of those whose love no one can tell;

But none can murmur at the will

Of Him "who doeth all things well."

At Owensboro, Ky., Oct. 8th, E. Louise, daughter of Silas and Louisa Davis, aged 22 years and 2 months.

SIATIC CHOLERA IN CHINA

Almost Every Case Cured With

PAIN - KILLER!

DEAR SIRS:—During a residence of some ten years in Sian and China, as a missionary, I found your Pain-Killer a most valuable remedy for that terrible disease, Cholera.

After considering the method I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a tablespoonful of same mixture every hour until relieved from chills. Apply hot applications to the extremities. Bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer, clear, and rub the limbs briskly. Of those who had the Cholera, and took the Pain-Killer in the way stated above, eight out of ten recovered.

REV. R. TELFORD,

Missionary in China.

DEAR SIRS:—During a long residence in China I have used your Pain-Killer, both in my own family and among the Chinese, and have found it a most excellent remedy for the Cholera.

After considering the method I found it most effectual to give a tea-spoonful of Pain-Killer in a gill of hot water sweetened with sugar; then, after about fifteen minutes, begin to give about a tablespoonful of same mixture every hour until relieved from chills. Apply hot

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REV. P. T. CRAWDORF,

Tongking, China.

Those using Pain-Killer should strictly observe the following directions:

At the commencement of the disease, take a teaspoonful of Pain-Killer, in sugar and water, and bathe the stomach with the Pain-Killer clear. Should the diarrhea and cramps continue, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes. In this way the dreadful scourge may be banished, and the patient relieved in a few hours.

N. B.—Be sure and get the genuine article; it is recommended by those who have used the Pain-Killer for the cholera, that in extreme cases the patient take two (or more) teaspoonfuls every hour.

The PAIN-KILLER is sold by all the Drugists and Dealers in Family Medicines.

PRICE 25 and 50 cents and \$1.

PHILIP DAVIS & SON,

Manuf. & Prop. 136 High St., Prov., R. I.

September 24, 1873.

497

JOHN McCARTHY & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail
DEALERS IN

Crockery!
Glass Ware, Table Cut-
lery, Silver Plated

Ware, &c.,
No. 3 JEFFERSON BLOCK,
Oswego, N. Y.

Also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NEW FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINES,

Which are so improved as to be the most durable family Sewing Machine in the market; they feed the work from the operator, they feed the work from the operator, (not sideways).

THEY ARE NOT COMPLICATED, They run very easy and quiet, they are simple, durable and handsome.

We Guarantee SATISFACTION.

Sold on liberal terms at wholesale and retail.

JOHN McCARTHY,
JAMES McCARTHY,
CHARLES McCARTHY.

46y

Best

of

the Cheapest

and

Buy

of

the Best

Always

Best

of

the Best

of

HOME AND COUNTY.

Sunday-School Institute.

Sunday-school Institute for the town of Volney, at the Methodist Church, Mount Pleasant, Oct. 21, 22. Hon. O. J. Harmon, Conductor.

MORNING SESSION.

6:30—7:00—Prayer for Sunday-schools.
7:00—7:30—Address by Rev. A. L. York.
7:30—8:00—The Sunday-school Institute, its objects and aims. Hon. O. J. Harmon.

8:00—9:00—Sunday School Experience Meeting.

MORNING SESSION.

9:15—9:30—Devotional Exercises—Rev. A. N. Balsley.
9:30—9:42—Difficulties in S. S. Work, E. M. Baldwin.
9:45—10:15—The International Lessons, Hon. O. J. Harmon.

10:15—10:45—The Preparation of a Lesson, Rev. Mr. Wilson.

10:45—11:15—Qualifications for Teachers, J. P. Streeter.

11:15—11:45—Qualifications and Duties of Superintendents, Rev. Mr. Barker.

11:45—12:00—Questions and Answers.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

1:30—1:45—Devotional Exercises, Rev. Mr. Pierce.

1:45—2:00—Questions answered.

2:00—2:35—Seven Rules for Teaching, Hon. O. J. Harmon.

2:35—3:00—Eye Teaching, H. B. Chamberlin.

3:00—3:15—Relations of the Church to the Sunday School, Wm. Williams.

3:15—3:30—How Shall we Retain our Old Schelchers, G. Sherman.

EVENING SESSION.

6:30—7:00—Devotional Exercises, Austin Wheeler.

7:00—7:30—Questions and Answers.

7:30—8:00—Address by Rev. Mr. Wittman.

8:00—8:30—Sermons to Children, Hon. O. J. Harmon.

E. M. BALDWIN, President.

J. P. STREETER, Secretary.

Real Estate Sales.

Aaron Williams to Aaron W. Allen, two acres in Palermo, \$100. October, 1873.

Aaron Williams to Aaron W. Allen, 60 acres in Palermo, \$100. October, 1873.

Aaron Williams to Almira L. Wright, 9½ acres in Palermo, \$100. October, 1873.

HOW TO KEEP GRAPES FOR WINTER USE.—If you desire delicious, fresh grapes in winter, they can be had by a very little care and expense. Pick the bunches only in a dry, warm day, and place them in a cool, shady place for at least three days; then commence to pack them in paper boxes that will hold about ten pounds. Between each layer of grapes place a single thickness of newspaper; the boxes should not contain more than three layers in thickness. Then place in a cool, dry room, not in a cellar, for the natural dampness there will cause mold and decay.

HIDE AND SEEK.—By Wilkie Collins.

We have the third volume of a new, cheap and beautiful edition of the works of this celebrated author, now in course of publication by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, for which a large demand is being created by the author's public readings in this country, and in consequence, they are having a very large sale, for Wilkie Collins is now the most popular of all living novelists, and no writer of fiction better understands the art of story-telling than he does.

The great popularity of his novels in this series, comprising "Hide and Seek," "Miss or Mrs.?" "The Dead Secret," "After Dark," "Basil," or, "The Crossed Path," "The Yellow Mask," "Sister Ross," "The Stolen Mask," "Mad Monk," "The Queen's Revenge," and "Sights A-Foot," have never been excelled.

"Hide and Seek," is issued in a large octavo volume, with a life-like portrait of the author on the cover, price seven-fifths cents, and is for sale by all Booksellers, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place, place post-paid, by the Publishers on receipt of the price by them.

The Oswego County Temperance Society Meeting was held in the Congregational church of this village on the afternoon and evening of the 7th. Representation from different parts of the county, added much to the interest of the meeting. Resolutions were passed in favor of prohibition. Much interest was manifested during the entire session, and something done to advance the cause of temperance. In the evening the whole community were called together to enjoy a public meeting, of great importance to all present, which closed at a late hour.

Sandy Creek News.

[Rev. Munger and Wightman made addresses. The next meeting will be held in Fulton on the 10th of December.]

A Pulaski correspondent of the Oswego Times, under the date of Oct. 10, says: Mr. Engine Daly, of this village, accidentally shot himself this afternoon while duck hunting at the mouth of Deer Creek near lake Ontario. A companion in the boat, with him stated that he was drawing the gun towards him, holding it by the muzzle, when the hammer was caught and the piece discharged. The charge entered his head. Mr. Daly was a butcher in this place and this sad accident has greatly shocked our citizens. The charge took effect in the cheek bone, passed entirely through the skull. He died nearly instantly. Mr. Daly was aged 23 years and leaves a wife and two children.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Monday, Mr. Charles Knight, of this town, and a mason from Oswego, while at work upon the house of Mr. Driggs stepped upon a scaffolding that had just been built near the roof, when it fell. Providentially they lighted upon the bay window, instead of falling to the ground, and were but slightly hurt.

Fire.—The sash and blind factory of E. Barnes, near the depot, was burned about ten o'clock on Monday night. Mr. Barnes had left the building but a short time before, after taking every precaution against fire. Nothing was saved except a few tools. We understand there was about five hundred dollars insurance upon the building, but the contents were uninsured. A considerable amount of lumber which had recently been drawn there and belonged to other parties, was also consumed. Loss \$2,000.

LECTURE.

On the Chemistry of the Human System, in the Academy, on Monday evening, Oct. 20, at 7 o'clock, by Charles M. Sherman, Phrenologist. Free admission.

Letter from L. R. Webber.

ROBERT COLLEGE, CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 1873.

MEXICO INDEPENDENT.—Your readers are already familiar with accounts of voyages across the Atlantic, and journeys through England and France, so I will commence at Marseilles. We arrived at this city on the morning of Aug. 30, after a twenty-four hours' ride from Paris. We walked about and saw as much of the city and people as possible in five or six hours. Saturday is one of the market days and we had a good chance to see the common people there. I like the looks of the French more than I expected. The men show more attention to business, and more seriousness than we give them credit for, as it seems to me. In France, the women labor in the fields, and much drudgery is put upon them, and yet I was agreeably disappointed in those I saw in the market. Some showed marks of hard work, but I saw many cheerful and intelligent faces among those who brought in farm produce for sale. In many cases, there was also a neatness of dress and a taste in arranging their merchandise which seemed remarkable for the peasantry of France.

In most cities, I believe, foot-blacks are boys. Here they are old men. They have chairs at the corners of streets, and a box on which both feet can be placed at once. There are several public fountains in the city, and at some of these women were washing clothes, as I had seen them in the country. They spread cloths on a flat stone and beat them with a strong piece of board, one end of which has been whittled down to form a handle. They next use a brush, rubbing the clothes on the stone with it, all of the time using only the cold water of the fountain.

At 5 p.m. we embarked on the Cambodge, a French steamer of about three thousand tons burden, passing the fortresses of Marseilles, we were soon on the beautiful Mediterranean. I use that adjective thoughtfully for the clear bright blue water is beautiful, very different from that of the Atlantic. Our boat is a pleasant one, and quite comfortable.

At the railroad cars, it is divided into first, second and third class apartments. The first class rooms are above deck; the second below deck before the engine, and the third is yet nearer the bow. The state-rooms are full, as other delicacies of travel are closed by quarantine restrictions.

Our fare is quite different from that on the Atlantic, but that was English; this French. We find on the table of the saloon in the morning coffee, sugar and bread. We make a lunch of these soon after rising. At ten A. M. comes what is called "Table d'Hôte," quite an elaborate breakfast, consisting of several meats served in the French way, vegetables cooked with them, and a dessert of fruit, fresh figs, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. Dinner at five, still more elaborate, but somewhat similar.

Sunday, at 1 p.m., we reached the straits of Bonifacio, between Corsica and Sardinia. These islands looked rough and barren as we saw them, but of course we could know little of their real character. Moreover my stay in France and England, with one night of travel by rail, had so broken my rest that I slept during the greater part of our passage through this strait.

At about four, Monday P. M., we could distinguish Stromboli and Lipari in the distance, and at five we sailed between them. The peak of Stromboli was hidden in a cloud. Both are inland mountains, and look like immense rocks of the variety which we call "hard-heads" of a greyish-red color. There was no soil on either of them, but there must be soil for these islands are inhabited. On the upper Sardinia, is 13 miles from Bonifacio, the upper Sardinia, and Cixous.

Yesterday we were shown first the aquarium we were shown first the lowest forms of animal life, the coral insects, and then up to very large and most singular fish.

I think I never enjoyed a day of sight seeing more than yesterday. The hotel at which we are staying is recommended by Captain Heibich of the Silesia. It is a second rate hotel, but everything is in good style and as nice as we could wish.

For dinner we were charged one dollar, or 75 cents. The dinner hour was four o'clock. Lighted candles were placed upon the table just before coffee was served, and much to our surprise, the gentlemen used them to light their cigars with, and began puffing away, while the others at the table finished their meal.

This is a common custom among the Germans. We had two rooms each, containing a single bed, (you know they have no double beds in Germany,) but calling it one room connected by double doors, and containing the same quantity of furniture in each, viz.:—A small top ped washstand with beautiful gold bound wash bowl, and pitcher of real china, a mahogany sofa covered with green rep, a large and small mahogany table and secretary, three chairs, and a mirror extending from floor to ceiling, and a very nice carpet of oak and green colors. Our lights were sperm candles in tall silver candle sticks, and we were charged extra for them. About 34 cents for four candles. They lasted us the three nights we were in the city.

The car is lighted with gas, but none of the rooms of the hotels are furnished with it except the public rooms.

The walls were covered with gilt paper, and the window shades were fine muslin with a very handsome border about twelve inches deep. By pressing on a small ivory knob we could call a servant to our bed.

I was one of a party of 14 ladies and gentlemen who went on to Whiteface Mountain, in the town of St. Armand. It is so called because several hundred feet of its summit is mostly naked rock. It is 5,457 feet above the tide water, and only a few feet less in altitude than Mount Marcy, the highest of the Adirondacks. We rode within two and half miles of the summit when we halted at a woodman's cabin; tool an early dinner, and took up our abode in the cabin.

The ladies improvised bloomer dresses, some wore men's hats, each one was provided with a long cane, which served as a resting pole going up, and to ease our descent. Some of the path was at an angle of 35 degrees. We were a unique and jolly looking set, marching in single file. We were two hours overcoming the ascent. Once on the summit the grandest panorama I ever saw was spread out before us, of which this mountain was apparently the center. The diameter of the landscape within our vision is about 75 miles.

There are 36 lakes in sight, nestled among the hills with evergreen skirted their shores, besides Lake Champlain. The villages of Wilmington, Jay, Keane, N. Elbo, the burial place of John Brown, Denemora, (Clinton prison,) St. Albans, Burlington, Camels Hump, and Mount Mansfield, in Vermont, and White Mountain, in New Hampshire, can all be seen in a fair day, with a clear sky.

The public roads running, as they do, through the villages skirted by the mountains, you appear to be in the centre of a vast amphitheatre.

We passed many islands in the Archipelago, sometimes approaching very near to them. In general they seemed rocky and barren, yet we could see houses upon them.

All that we could see of Greece took of this same appearance. At 6:30 p. m., Wednesday, our boat stopped off Syra, one of the regular stopping places.

L. R. WEBBER.

Temperance Meeting.

Rev. A. Park Burgess, State Agent of the New York State Temperance Society, occupied the pulpit of the Baptist church on Sunday morning, greatly to the acceptance of his hearers. He also addressed, as before announced, the united congregations of most of the other societies in the Presbyterian church in the evening. Owing to the rain and darkness, only a fair audience was present, when, doubtless, under other circumstances, the house would have been crowded. The address was very fine; was argumentative, earnest and candid, and it is to be regretted that more could not have been present to hear it. At its close Rev. J. P. Stratton rose and thanked the speaker for giving just such an address as he had. Mr. Burgess, who was formerly pastor of the church at Prattsburgh, has many warm friends in this town who always give him a hearty welcome, and it is to be hoped that the services of Sunday have done much for the cause of temperance among us.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—At the General Term of the Supreme Court held in Rochester, on Friday, Fred C. Whitney, son of Judge Whitney, was admitted to the bar. We congratulate our young friend on having reached this point, and expect him to rise high in his profession.

Sep. 25.—We are still in Hanover, but have not yet found rooms to suit us. I shall send this letter, although I cannot give you an address to send one to me. Please have a letter all ready to send and tell me all the details of home life.

Yours as ever,

NELLIE B. VAN DUZEE.

NOTICE.

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DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Devoted to the Interests of the Deaf-Mutes
of the State of New York.

TERMS:

One copy per month, in Advance, \$1.50 if not paid within the month; \$2.50—Class of 10, \$12.50—Advertiser, Single copies, Five Cents.

No notice will be taken of anonymous communications. All communications must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer, and no names or addresses will be given except those of good faith.

Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in communications.

Subscriptions and all business letters to be directed to C. S. RIDER, Editor, Mexico, Oswego Co., N. Y.

Contributions and Editorial Correspondence to be sent, at the option of the writer, either to the above, or to F. L. SELINEY, Associate Editor, Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, Station M, New York City.

Persons whose subscriptions have expired will be noticed of the same by an X opposite their names at the top of the paper.

How to Help us.

There are all sorts of ways, from getting up a very large club downward.

But there is one kind of assistance easy to afford and yet rarely offered. Don't grasp your purse, good friends, we have no designs upon your pockets; if you don't subscribe and don't want to, then don't; but if you manage to get hold of our paper and read it, be a good friend and help us, won't you. In plain English we want you to send us items of deaf-mute news. No need of being elaborate about them. If you happen to discover something that has interested you, and what item of deaf-mute news doesn't interest another mutie? you may be totally sure that it will interest others, and if you will send it to us, we will publish it with pleasure and thank you abundantly.

A paper for the deaf and dumb is necessarily different in its contents from other newspapers. Its object, certainly our object, is to scrape together all that will be of interest to the mute reader, and so arrange that it will suit his mind and taste. But the good plans of the editor are often defeated by the muties themselves. The editor is not infallible. He can't manufacture items of news, and if the paper is to contain them, of such quality and in such number as the reader may require, they must be sent to it. Now, nothing is easier. Many a mute takes half a dozen papers, and has access to as many more. If he reads them at all, he can't help coming across items of deaf-mute news here and there. To clip them out, or to copy them on a bit of paper, if the periodical is not his own, will occupy but a short time, and to enclose them in an envelope and mail them will take up still less. Then why not be generous and grant us this small favor!

A gentleman subscriber has often complained that our articles are too long, he likes to read short and spicy paragraphs of deaf-mute news, and for the life of him, he can't see why we don't gratify his very moderate taste. Dear sir, we cannot produce such nice little things to order. They must be sent us, and we get away, we will promise you our treat. We have brains, we take it, moderate, of course, but still brains, and we can write articles to fill our columns. But we know you will grumble because they are not exactly what you want, yet we cannot help it. To your credit be it said, that whenever you have a bit of news to impart, or come across an item in your daily paper, you always give us the benefit of the same. For these favors are very grateful, and we assure you that were all like you, our deaf-mute literary epics could not complain.

Personal.

The following dispatch was lately received by the associated press of New York:

ACCIDENT TO A DEAF-MUTE.

Concord, N. H.—Oct. Thomas Brown, of Henriksen, a deaf-mute, well known throughout the country, and for many years President of the Gallaudet Association, while driving across the track, was run into by a train on the Contoocook River Railroad to-day, at West Henniker, and thrown from his wagon. One of his legs was broken, his head severely cut, and his back badly injured.

We are pained to hear of this sad accident that has befallen our venerable friend. Though advanced in years, Mr. Brown has lost none of his interest in the welfare of the deaf and dumb. There has rarely been an object, tending to their good, that he has not taken an active and valuable part in. Dear himself, he has always done what he could for his brothers in misfortune, and any calamity to him will be felt with regret by hosts of the muties; and we are sure that now he has their deepest sympathy. We hope the injuries are not so bad as reported and that he will soon be restored to health, and to those labors he delights to perform.

Complimentary.

The first edition of the *Silent World* for October contains a pleasing and graphic account, by Mr. J. Burton Hotchkiss, of his trip from Rochester to Niagara Falls and Mexico. His description of his visit in this place is quite interesting, though we fear too flattering for the deaf-mutes thereof. We claim no credit for our hospitality extended to Mr. Hotchkiss and his party while they were sojourning with us. We simply endeavored to make it as pleasant and comfortable as we could conveniently do for them, and would be pleased to see the same genial party again.

Unintentional Blunder.

Jerusha M. Skinner, Esq., is going to New Hampshire. He is brother-in-law of Prof. Chas. M. Graw, of the Maryland Institution.—*Advocate*.

We thus see that a New York lady is made to figure as a gentleman with the very dignified air of an "Esq." and that a new brother-in-law has been added to the circle of Mr. Graw's relatives. We know it was not done with intent, but every one should know whether "Jerusha" stands for a male or female Christian name before he uses it for publication, especially when he is not acquainted with the person.

The mention of the lady above referred to, the wife of the late Dr. Skinner, makes us recollect that there is a printer in the office of the Independent that used to work for the Dr. in his printing office at Niagara, which was gotten up for the benefit of colored deaf-mutes. He continued in that office about 6 months when it broke down.

An Invocation from a Mother's heart

DEDICATED TO MY DARLING LEONORA.

She hears not when the thunder rolls along the vaulted sky,
Nor does she hear the mountain stream that hurried wildly by.

She hears not when the birds of song attune their notes of glee,
And sweetly chirp their melody from every forest tree.

Oh! Thou, the God of heaven, pray watch her from Thy throne,
And teach her loving heart to look to Thee for peace alone.

And take her, when the storms of life have caused to rend her breast,

Where the wicked ones from troubling and the weary are at rest.

Franklin, Mineral Springs, Aug. 26, 1873.

Couponisms.

The Fanwood Literary Association, on Saturday, October 4th, elected the following officers for the ensuing year.

President, James Simpson, Vice President, Eugene Eble, Secretary, A. P. Knight, Treasurer, Thomas H. Jewell, Directors, R. B. Lloyd, C. S. Newell and James E. Doran. The Association has a fine library, lots of periodicals, a good bank account of its own, and a snug sum which it has collected for the Cleric Memorial. Hereafter it will hold meetings twice every month.

Balloons are continually passing above and around the New York Institution. The other day one was seen floating grandly across its flag pole and disappearing from sight beyond the palisades. Next morning somebody mysteriously hinted that one was approaching from the northern woods, and instantly there was a grand exodus of the inmates and the laws were alive with many patterning feet. No balloon, however, was visible, and so, sadder, though wiser, the multitude gradually dwindled away.

The whole appointments of the buildings are made with an eye to comfort and health. The school opens this fall with but few pupils so far, though Mr. Smith has the assurance, when the hurry of fall work shall be over, of an addition of ten new pupils, making a total number of thirty-two, which are expected to be in attendance the coming school year. Mrs. John Gray has been tendered, and has accepted, the position of Matron of the school.—*Oregon Statesman*, Sept. 16.

The Deaf-Mute School

Was commenced in Salem three years ago. By the exertions of a few who were interested in the education of this unfortunate class of people, the Legislature of 1870 was induced to grant an appropriation of \$2,000 per year for two years for the organization and support of a school whose object would be the education of deaf-mutes. Prof. Wm. S. Smith, a deaf-mute from the east, was engaged as a teacher and to him was given the charge of the school. Mr. Smith proved to be just the man needed for the place, being a man of much intelligence and of sincere sympathy with persons of his class, and to him, assisted by his wife, Rev. S. S. Knight, who from the first has taken much interest in the matter, and others, may the success of the school be ascribed. Last fall, owing to its success and the urgent necessity for its continuance, the Legislature granted a further appropriation in aid of the school of \$4,500. During vacation the place of holding the school was changed from North Salem to the building lately occupied by the Academy of the Sacred Heart. This building is much more commodious and better adapted for the purpose than the building formerly occupied. On the first floor there is a reception room, school room, study and rooms for the accommodation of the teachers and matron. Up stairs is a reading room, which is designed, as soon as arrangements can be made, to contain books of all kinds and papers from all parts of the State and elsewhere, for the use of the pupils. The sleeping apartments for both males and females are neat and well ventilated. The whole appointments of the buildings are made with an eye to comfort and health. The school opens this fall with but few pupils so far, though Mr. Smith has the assurance, when the hurry of fall work shall be over, of an addition of ten new pupils, making a total number of thirty-two, which are expected to be in attendance the coming school year. Mrs. John Gray has been tendered, and has accepted, the position of Matron of the school.—*Oregon Statesman*, Sept. 16.

They say they are going to send one to Europe, but the way to that country is hardly past our schoolrooms or across our flag pole via the palisades.

Rev. Dr. Stoddard, a missionary to Bombay, India, preached in the Chapel of the New York Institution on Sunday, Oct. 5th. Dr. Peet interpreted the discourse.

The oldest deaf-mute in France died the other day at the age of eighty two years. All the deaf-mutes far and near attended the funeral. He was a count.

The vacation at the Illinois Institution this year extends from June to December. A nice time the pupils will have.

A pair of beautiful chronos, imported by the proprietor direct from France, are offered as premiums by the *Advocate* for 1874. We are not told whether they are equal to those pictures of Gallaudet and Clerc, but of course it's understood.

Can somebody tell us when the convention of muties at Springfield, Mass., is to be held?

Circulars have been issued announcing the celebration, by the muties in New York, of the anniversary of the birthday of Rev. Thomas H. Gallaudet, on Dec. 10th. A nice hall has been engaged and there ought to be a large attendance.

Discouragements Among Deaf-Mutes.

During our travel through the United States we met some deaf-mute vagrants of whom we made diligent inquiries about the cause of their leading a life of worthlessness or misery. Some informed us that just as they graduated from their institutions they obtained employment through the influence of their parents, relatives and friends. But some years afterwards, as their parents or friends were gone or dead, they were immediately thrown out of employment, often without means of subsistence, to become idle, vicious and criminal. They found it convenient to depend upon the charity of sailor keepers and picked up acquaintance with worthless fellows who were worse than themselves and who led them on the way to ruin. Several said that many times had they attempted to reform and so often had they failed they felt that they were in imminent danger of becoming confirmed drunkards or worse outcasts, a burden and disgrace to the deaf-mute community. One of them told a touching story in which he went to some town to get work near some institution in the hope that he would be granted permission to go to the chapel to attend sermons every Sunday, which might help him to reform. But he received harsh words from the principal and was driven again to a life of sin and shame. When a deaf-mute attempts to reform he needs, and should have, personal sympathy and encouragement. Have the deaf-mute vagrants a right to go to the chapel? Is the chapel the house of God? There are no churches for deaf-mute graduates in America except in New York city, Albany, Boston, Mexico and Chicago. I know some vagrants who have been thoroughly reformed in St. Ann's Church, New York city, and the Baptist church in San Francisco.

To employ muties means to prevent vagrancy.

One day we saw a man reeling along the street and found he was afflicted like ourselves. During our sojourn in the New York Institution, our former schoolmates often made sport of him, calling him a "hermit" for being a very good and pious boy. But alas! how changed the scene! The ruffian had accomplished his work, and cast a shade and gloom over our community. He complained that he could not find work and promised to try to reform on the ground that we might find a situation for him. We did it and found a painter who could employ the mute. When the mute, being a good painter, entered upon the discharge of his duties, much to the satisfaction of his employer, his face looked bright with gladness. We gave him some good subjects for thought and hints for his conduct. Advice hospitably enforced was so impressive that he burst into tears saying, "I will try to reform."

We visited Mrs. O. and found her so much depressed in spirit that she acted like a woman not quite right in her mind. We pressed her to tell us what was the matter. Amid broken sobs she told the whole story in which Mr. O. often came to her home trying to get her hand in marriage, but she rejected him. But the mute frightened her by telling her that some policeman would arrest her in case of her refusal. She foolishly yielded to his threats and married him.

The institution is to be lighted with gas furnished by the Faribault Gas Light

Salem, Oregon, Sept. 9, 1873.

(To be continued.)

1873.]

Summer Arrangements.

On and after Monday, May 26th, and

until further notice, passenger train

will run on this road as follows, (Sun-

days excepted):

Leave Mexico, 9:33 a.m.; arrive at Rome, 11:45 a.m.; Utica, 12:25 p.m.; Albany, 4:10 p.m.; New York, 10:30 p.m.; Springfield, 7:30 p.m.; Boston, 11:30 p.m.

Arrive at Watertown, 3:37 p.m.; Cape Vincent, 5:02 p.m.

Leave Mexico 6:27 p.m.; Arrive at Watertown 8:20 p.m.; Rome, 9:22 p.m.; Ogdensburg, 11:25 a.m.; Potdam Junction, 1:10 a.m.; Utica, 10:00 p.m.; Albany, 1:10 a.m.; New York, 7:00 a.m.; Sleeping car through to New York.

Leave Mexico, 9:33 a.m.; arrive at Oswego, 7:15 a.m.; Arrive at Oswego, 8:00 a.m.

Leave Mexico, 9:30 a.m.; arrive at Oswego, 7:57 a.m.

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Leave Mexico, 9:30 a.m.; arrive at Oswego, 7:5